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SOVIET SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING PERSONNEL

[Translation]

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SOVIET SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING PERSONNEL

FOREWORD

This report consists of complete translations of selected biographic-type articles on Soviet scientific and engineering personnel. This series is published as an aid to US Government research.

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THE 60TH BIRTHDAY OF PAVEL PAVLOVICH DVIZHKOV

Arkhiy Patologii
[Archives of Pathology],
No 5, 1959,
Pages 93-94,
Russian, per.

In December 1958, the Moscow medical community warmly observed the 60th birthday of the well-known Soviet pathologicoanatomist, Honored Physician of the RSFSR, Professor Pavel Pavlovich Dvizhkov, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Director of the Laboratory of the Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

P. P. Dvizhkov was born on 20 December 1898 into a Leningrad worker's family. After receiving secondary schooling he entered the medical faculty of the First Moscow University. Upon graduation in 1923 he became a junior scientific worker in the department of pathological anatomy where he studied the principles of his specialty under the direction of A. I. Abrikosov.

Dvizhkov showed his interest in science even as a student, when he began to work in the Mochnikov Moscow Institute of Infectious Diseases, at first in the division of protozoology (under the late Prof. G. V. Epshteyn), then in the division of pathological anatomy (under I. V. Davydovskiy). His first scientific paper "Effect of Trauma on Blood Morphology" and the well-known work on the pathological anatomy of rabies written jointly with I. V. Davydovskiy date back to this period. His scientific research then branched off in several directions, testifying to his wide range of interests. Research on infections, particularly the influence of BCG cultures on the organism, is a major concern. Dvizhkov was one of the first to show the development of tubercles of productive character from this culture which had been regarded as apathogenic.

Dvizhkov's work on infectious pathology is distinguished by meticulous concern for detail, great knowledge of the literature, and profound analysis of changes detected. The same deeply scientific interest characterizes his extensive research on the pathology of combat trauma conducted during and after the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945). His investigations of wounds of the chest, joints, wound sepses, pathology of stumps, etc., were published in the periodical press and included, in part, in the multivolumed Opyt Sovetskoy Meditsiny v Velikoy Otechestvennoy Voiny 1941-1945 /Experiences of Soviet Medicine in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945/. Dvizhkov was awarded a government prize for his monograph on the pathology of chest wounds. His investigations in hematology, comparative oncology, cardiovascular pathology, and in other branches of medicine are well known.

In recent years Dvizhkov and co-workers have been successfully conducting major research in the laboratory (under his direction), of the Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, on the pathology of pneumoconioses and other problems of occupational pathology. This research has brought Pavel Pavlovich into the ranks of the top USSR specialists in this field of medicine.

Worthy of note is Dvizhkov's literary activity as assistant editor of the multivolumed manual of pathological anatomy, member of the editorial board of the journal Arkhiv Patologii, and member of the editorial council of several hygiene journals. He is also successfully directing the training of specialists. He has supervised the writing and defense of many candidate's and doctoral dissertations, including those from physicians in the outlying areas.

Dvizhkov is not only an important researcher in the field of pathological anatomy, but a remarkable practical prosector. He has been chief of the pathologiccoanatomy division of the Fifth Municipal Hospital in Moscow for many years. He has amply demonstrated his experience and knowledge as the chief pathologiccoanatomist of the Ministry of Health RSFSR. His initiative led to the organization of an institute of oblast and kray pathologiccoanatomists.

Dvizhkov is vice-chairman of the Scientific Council of the Ministry of Health RSFSR, member of the executive committee of the All-Union Society of Pathologiccoanatomists and vice-chairman of the Moscow Society, member of the expert commission of the Higher Certification Commission, etc.

His 60th birthday finds Pavel Pavlovich in the full flower of his creativity.

The All-Union and Moscow Societies of Pathologiccoanatomists and the editorial board of the Arkhiv Patologii congratulate their dear colleague Pavel Pavlovich on his glorious birthday and wish him good health and many years of life and new scientific achievements.

THE 80TH BIRTHDAY AND 55TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MEDICAL,
SCIENTIFIC, PEDAGOGICAL, AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
OF K. I. PLATONOV

Zhurnal Nevropatologii i Psikhiiatrii Imeni S. S. Korsakov
[S. S. Korsakov Journal of Neuropathology and Psychiatry]
Vol 59, No 4, 1959,
Page 510,
Russian, per.

Last year the medical community celebrated the 80th birthday and 55th anniversary of the medical, scientific, pedagogical, and public activities of the outstanding Soviet psychotherapist K. I. Platonov.

K. I. Platonov was a student of V. M. Bekhterev and throughout his remarkable medical career he has continued to develop the views of his teacher on the significance of psychotherapy. In addition, he has fully appreciated the unusual value of Pavlov's theories for strengthening the scientific base of psychotherapy and conducted his own research accordingly.

Platonov's work includes highly useful experimental data on hypnosis and suggestion in the hypnotic state. This work has enriched psychotherapy with very important facts and demonstrated the value of psychotherapy in the treatment of various diseases. He succeeded in introducing psychotherapy into obstetrics, dermatology, the clinic of internal diseases, etc., and achieved remarkable results thereby. His students and followers are now ably applying his ideas to other branches of medicine for effective therapeutic purposes. Platonov's research led to the development, with his direct participation, of the psychoprophylactic method of painless childbirth, which has been widely acclaimed in the USSR and abroad.

Among his many scientific works are his monograph (1957) Slovo Kak Fiziologicheskii i Lechebnyy Faktor [Words as a Physiological and Therapeutic Factor].

Platonov is still vigorously continuing his scientific, medical, and pedagogical work. He actively cooperated in efforts to organize a Society of Psychotherapists in Kharkov. He was also instrumental in arranging for a series of courses on psychotherapy in the Kharkov Institute of Postgraduate Medicine.

A conference on problems in psychotherapy was held in Kharkov in connection with Platonov's birthday. Participants included representatives of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and other cities. They extended warm greetings to him.

THE 75TH BIRTHDAY OF PROFESSOR YE. A. KIRILLOV

Zhurnal Nauchnoy i Prikladnoy Fotografii
i Kinematografii

K. V. Chibisov

/Journal of Scientific and Applied
Photography and Cinematography/
Vol 4, No 3, May 1959,
Pages 237-238,
Russian, per.

9 October 1958 was the 75th birthday of the eminent Soviet scientist Professor Yelpidifor Anemodistovich Kirillov, Honored Scientist of the UkSSR, and Stalin Prize Laureate. For 50 years he has carried on a many-sided program of scientific research, teaching, and organizational work in the I. I. Mechnikov Odessa State University.

Kirillov was born in 1883 in the village of Shibok (former Kherson province) into the family of a gymnasium teacher in Berdyansk. After graduating in 1902 from the classical gymnasium, he entered Novorossiysk (now Odessa) University in the physics and mathematics department, which he completed in 1907. He remained at the university to qualify as a professor and took his master's examinations in 1915. In 1934, the Academy of Sciences USSR recommended him for the degree of doctor of physical and mathematical sciences. In 1953, he was made Honored Scientist of the UkSSR.

Kirillov began his college teaching career in 1908 as an assistant in the Higher Women's Courses. In 1915, he was made assistant professor in the physics department of Novorossiysk (Odessa) University. From 1921 on he served as a professor and head of the section of experimental physics in the physics and mathematics department of Odessa State University. His broad erudition in the field of classical and modern physics together with his teaching skill makes his lectures invariably lucid and comprehensible to his listeners. He is extremely interested in the organization of laboratory exercises, scientific and methodological guidance to students, and training of research and teaching personnel through postgraduate work. His many students are now serving in research institutes and colleges throughout the country as directors of laboratories, sections, and departments.

Kirillov began his research while still a student under the direction of Prof. B. P. Veynberg in the field of molecular physics. After 1907, he worked with Professor N. N. Kasterin. Kirillov conducted experiments on anomalous dispersion in the colored layers obtained from Lippman emulsions. This work apparently aroused his interest in the important theoretical and applied physics problems involved in the nature of photosensitivity and mechanism of forming latent photographic images, the elaboration of which was to be the focus of his subsequent scientific activity.

Kirillov's career reached new heights under the Soviet regime. From 1924 on his scientific interests were concentrated mainly on the optical and photoelectrical properties of semiconductors, chiefly silver halide crystals. Through flawless experiments he discovered the new phenomenon of fine structure in the impurity spectrum of silver halides.

Fine structure was discovered in plavlenykh thermally dusted on quartz and in layers of Lippmann emulsion not only upon photochemical coloring and in latent images, but also in additively colored polycrystalline layers and with coatings of free silver on quartz by the condensation of vapor in a vacuum. Fine structure of the impurity spectrum occurs in photochemically colored layers of Lippmann emulsion after fixing and in layers briefly appearing after the action of reducing agents and ripening of the real emulsion. Redistribution of the intensities of narrow bands may take place in the fine structure of the impurity spectrum, for example, with additional secondary illumination and heating of the emulsion layer. With intense illumination "fading" is observed in the area of the wave lengths of the previous luminous flux with more or less spread into the adjacent areas. There is also decreased intensity of the bands of fine structure when the layer is processed in solutions of substances reacting with silver, for example, after the action of oxidizing agents or thiourea and its derivatives in an acid medium.

Investigations of photoconductivity in silver halides and the photovoltaic effect on silver bromide electrodes enabled Kirillov to show a correlation between the maxima of the photoeffect and fine structure and the presence of the latter in the spectrum of the photovoltaic effect with the same positions of the streaks as in the impurity spectrum and "fading" spectrum.

Observations of fine structure have been repeatedly confirmed by Kirillov's students with various apparatus and under different conditions of making the preparations. The existence of fine structure in the impurity spectrum of silver halides can now be regarded as an irrefutable fact. Kirillov and his students have recently used spectrophotometric devices with a double photoelement and photometric sphere, which enable them to calculate light diffusion and show that fine structure in the impurity spectrum is due to the absorption of light and not to its diffusion.

The facts cited above permitted Kirillov to conclude that silver particles in the form of individual atoms or small groups formed photochemically or chemically are responsible for the fine structure of the impurity absorption spectrum of silver halides. Moreover, the coincidence between the maxima of fine structure in the various halides indicates that the silver particles are weakly bound to the crystal lattice

of silver halides and that, consequently, they must be adsorbed in the dislocations and contact surfaces of the block structure or on the outer surface of the real crystals.

These conclusions were strongly reinforced by observing fine structure in the spectrum of silver hydrosols. Kirillov's laboratory showed that narrow bands of fine structure are superimposed on a broad, bell-shaped absorption band typical of colloidal silver solutions. The fine structure in the spectrum of a silver sol can be substantially weakened if this solution is poured on a collodion film applied to the glass; the fine structure then appears in the absorption spectrum of the film. In line with Mitchell's ideas on the simplest silver particles, one may assume that the simplest groups of silver atoms Ag_2^+ , Ag_3^+ , Ag_4^+ , etc., are the primary centers responsible for the fine structure of the impurity spectrum and for the increased photosensitivity of real emulsions. Thus, the fine structure of a silver halide impurity spectrum reveals some special condition of the elementary silver where it plays an essential part in the mechanism of photosensitivity.

The importance of Kirillov's work in the field of electron processes in crystals goes beyond the results cited, which constitute a major contribution to solid state physics. His differential spectrophotometric method, with its exceptionally high degree of accuracy and reproducibility, is also significant. The method makes it possible, for example, not only to study the finest details in the formation of latent images, but also to penetrate to those physicochemical transformations imperceptible by other means and which precede the exposure of the photosensitive layer and are completed at the various stages of preparation of the photographic emulsion.

Kirillov was awarded the Stalin Prize in 1951 for these achievements, which are the pride of Soviet science. His main conclusions were summarized in a small but profound monograph entitled *Tonkaya Struktura v Spektra Pogloshcheniya Fotokhimicheskii Okrashennogo Galoionogo Serebra* [Fine Structure in the Absorption Spectrum of Photochemically Colored Silver Halides] (Academy of Sciences USSR Press, 1954).

Kirillov is as excellent an organizer as he is a scientist. We must mention first the Institute of Physics in Odessa State University that he founded and of which he has been director for 30 years. Also, he has taken an active part in organizing the preparatory work and direction of several all-union conferences. Three of these were held at Odessa State University, i.e., the All-Union Society of Physicists (1930), All-Union Conference on Semiconductors (1934), and the All-Union Conference on Scientific Photography (1951). This fact is in itself the finest indication that Kirillov's research and his school enjoy deserved fame in the USSR.

Kirillov expressed his patriotic sentiments and devotion to socialism during World War II by joining the CPSU.

Despite his 75 years Kirillov is full of energy and creative initiative. He is as interested and devoted to his work as he was in his youth.

On the occasion of the 75th birthday of Ye. A. Kirillov and 50th anniversary of his scientific career the editors of the Zhurnal Nauchnoy i Prikladnoy Fotografii i Kinematografii and the Commission on Scientific Photography and Cinematography of the Academy of Sciences USSR warmly congratulate him for his achievements and wish him many more years of life and joy in his creative endeavors.

THE 60TH BIRTHDAY AND 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MEDICAL,
SCIENTIFIC, PEDAGOGICAL, AND PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
OF GEORGIY GAVRILOVICH SOKOLYANSKIY

Zhurnal Nevropatologii i Psikhiiatrii Imeni S. S. Korsakova
[S. S. Korsakov Journal of Neuropathology and Psychiatry]
Vol 59, No 10, 1959,
Russian, per.

17 April 1959 was the 60th birthday and 35th anniversary of the medical, scientific, pedagogical, and public activities of Professor Georgiy Gavrilovich Sokolyanskiy.

Sokolyanskiy was graduated from the Rostov University medical school in 1928. Until 1925, he worked as an intern in the Stavropol Kray Neuropsychiatric Hospital. From 1925 to 1942, he worked in several Leningrad medical institutions. He became assistant professor of nerve diseases in the S. M. Kirov Institute for Postgraduate Medicine. From 1938 to 1940, he was scientific director of the neuro-histological laboratory of the Institute of Infant and Youth Health Protection. In 1941-1942, in besieged Leningrad he served as a consultant for sick and wounded Red Army soldiers. In 1943, he headed the department of nerve diseases in the Samarkand Medical Institute and after 1944 held the same post in Yaroslavl. In 1956, he won the competition for the post of chairman of the department of nerve diseases in the N. I. Pirogov Odessa Medical Institute.

Sokolyanskiy is the author of 65 scientific studies of problems in the histopathology, clinical symptoms, and treatment of diseases of the nervous system. In 1937, he defended his doctoral dissertation on "Morphogenesis of Peripheral Myelin Nerve Fibers and Their Development in Man."

The clinical papers of Sokolyanskiy embrace a variety of subjects dealing with nervous system pathology. He spends a good deal of time investigating acute bacterial and viral infections of the nervous system, epilepsy in youths and continuous epilepsy. Particularly interesting are his studies in the pathogenesis of subarachnoidal hemorrhage, clinical symptoms of various forms of disorders of cerebral blood circulation, and differential diagnosis of vascular, inflammatory, and oncological diseases of the brain.

Sokolyanskiy is now in the full flower of his creative activity. Under his direction the department is continuing its large-scale neuro-histological and clinical research in the field of vascular pathology of the brain.

The close link between practical, medical, and scientific research and public activity in the form of active assistance to public health agencies is typical of Sokolyanskiy. He is an active participant in the work of the Leningrad Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists of which he has been permanent secretary for 12 years. In 1946, he organized in Yaroslavl the Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists, which he headed until his departure for Odessa. He is now president of the Odessa Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists. He is very active in the public health system as an oblast neuropathologist, serving as consultant in the various rayons and participating in scientific conferences.

Considerateness and concern for patients combined with wide clinical experience and knowledge mark Sokolyanskiy as a physician-clinician. Warmth, modesty, and gentleness have gained him the deep affection and respect of his co-workers in the department and of the medical staff of nerve disease clinics in the oblast hospital and psychoneurological dispensary.

We wish Georgiy Gavrilovich good health, strength, and cheer for many more years of energetic and fruitful scientific, pedagogical, and medical work.

THE 70TH BIRTHDAY AND 45TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
SCIENTIFIC AND PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF
ALEKSANDR AVGUSTOVICH PEREL'MAN

Zhurnal Nevropatologii i Psikhiiatrii Imeni S. S. Korsakova
[S. S. Korsakov Journal of Neuropathology and Psychiatry]
Vol 59, No 10, 1959
Russian, per.

7 September 1959 was the 70th birthday and 45th anniversary of the scientific and pedagogical activities of Professor Aleksandr Avgustovich Perel'man.

After graduating from a Moscow gymnasium, A. A. Perel'man was admitted to the medical school of Lausanne University which he completed in 1912. He worked for two years as an assistant in the psychiatric clinic of the university before returning to Russia where in 1915 he passed the state examinations for the title of physician at Moscow University. He was appointed supernumerary staff physician in Preobrazhensk Psychiatric Hospital in Moscow. After the first imperialist war Perel'man became an assistant in the psychiatric clinic of the University of Rostov-on-the-Don. In 1921, he was invited by S. N. Davidenkov to move to Baku, where he worked first as an assistant in the department of nervous and mental diseases of Azerbaijan University, then as assistant professor and lecturer in the same department. When Davidenkov left Baku in 1930, Perel'man was confirmed as professor and chairman of the department of psychiatry of the Azerbaijan Medical Institute. It was here in 1922, that he defended his doctoral dissertation on "Mental Diseases with Malaria." Since 1936, he has been chairman of the psychiatry department of Tomsk Medical Institute.

Perel'man has made a major contribution to Soviet psychiatry. His monograph Malyariynyye Psikhozy [Malarial Psychoses] (1923) is a classic and its materials have been incorporated in leading Soviet and foreign manuals and textbooks on psychiatry. He made a detailed study of the pathogenesis, pathologic anatomy, clinical symptoms, prevention and treatment of malarial psychoses and of malarial therapy in progressive paralysis.

Perel'man has also investigated psychic disorders in epidemic (lethargic) and tick-borne (spring-summer) encephalitis. He noted in the chronic stage of tick-borne encephalitis peculiar personality changes which reminded him of epileptic changes.

During the Great Patriotic War Perel'man published several papers on traumatic lesions of the brain and on psychogenic-reactive states.

He is now investigating epilepsy. His proposal for treating epilepsy with luminal combined with caffeine is established procedure in Soviet psychiatry.

Most of Perel'man's efforts are concentrated on the history of research, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, clinical symptoms and treatment of schizophrenia. His monograph Shizofreniya [Schizophrenia] is still the only Russian work in the field; Perel'man's unique "small encyclopedia" on this most widespread mental disease is now being prepared for a second edition. More recently, researchers under the direction of Perel'man have been intensively investigating, from the standpoint of Pavlovian theory, reactivity of the organism in schizophrenia and the pathological physiology of individual schizophrenic disorders. His theory of polygenicity on the monopathogenicity of schizophrenia is accepted by several Soviet psychiatrists.

Perel'man is also working in the field of psychology and psychopathology, as reflected in his monograph Funktsii Pamyati i Yeyo Patologiya [Functions and Pathology of the Memory] (1927) and Ocherki Rasstroystv Myshleniya [Essays on the Disorders of Thinking] (1958).

Perel'man combines vast clinical and practical experience in psychiatry with theoretical scientific achievements. He is well known not only in the USSR but also abroad. He regularly reads papers at all-union scientific congresses and conferences and is president of the Tomsk branch of the Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists. He has more than 100 works in Russian and other languages to his credit, including four monographs.

We wish Aleksandr Avgustovich further success in his scientific and pedagogical career.

THE 60TH BIRTHDAY AND 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MEDICAL,
SCIENTIFIC, PEDAGOGICAL, AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF
LEONID BORISOVICH LITVAK

Zhurnal Nevropatologii i Psikhiiatrii Imeni S. S. Korsakova
/S. S. Korsakov Journal of Neuropathology and Psychiatry/
Vol 59, No 10, 1959,
Russian, per.

On 11 April 1959 the medical community widely celebrated the 60th birthday and 35th anniversary of the medical, scientific, pedagogical, and public activities of the Honored Scientist, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor Leonid Borisovich Litvak.

An outstanding Soviet neuropathologist, talented scientist with great erudition and broad range of scientific interests, excellent clinician and teacher, Leonid Borisovich is at the same time a leading organizer of psychoneurology in the Ukraine.

Working for about 30 years in the Ukrainian Scientific Research Psychoneurological Institute in Kharkov, Litvak also taught in the psychoneurological department of the Second Kharkov Medical Institute.

In 1940, Litvak defended his doctoral dissertation. In April 1941, he was appointed head of the department of nervous diseases of the First Kharkov Medical Institute. While the institute was evacuated to Orenburg during the Great Patriotic War Litvak had the responsible position of chief neuropathologist of the oblast evacuation hospital.

In 1945, he began to work in the Ukrainian Institute of Postgraduate Medicine where he headed the department of neurology, serving simultaneously as director of the neurological section and assistant science director in the Ukrainian Psychoneurological Institute.

Litvak is the author of 126 scientific works on various aspects of neurology. He is widely known for the clinical and physiological emphasis in his research on localization of functions and other problems in general neurology.

He has carried on an extensive series of investigations of the complex problems involved in the motor system. In his papers "Theory of the Motor System," "Development of Motor Acts," "Symptoms of Lesion in the Promotor Field," "Inverted Forms of Cerebral Paralysis," "Local Postural Reflexes," "The Cerebellum and Tonus Reactions," etc., Litvak used electrophysiological methods of documentation and not only described the features of motor disorders along with their clinical and physiological characteristics, but also determined their site and diagnostic significance.

Litvak's research on the statics and syndrome of ataxia are very valuable. His numerous observations and investigations summarized in a broad monograph *Statika i Staticheskaya Adaptatsiya v Norme i Patologii* /Statics and Static Adaptation under Normal and Pathological Conditions/ clarify the whole problem and set forth the significance of the different portions of the nervous system for statics and muscular tonus under normal and pathological conditions. The monograph also includes an original method for investigating this complex function.

Litvak is very much interested in sensitivity. In this connection the physiological principle has enabled him to elucidate the significance of the processes of sensory adaptation, its mechanisms in the development of different clinical phenomena that determine the possibility of functional diagnostics, to formulate a new concept of "adaptive chronaxie," which is characteristic of changing postural activity.

The author's works on fluid dyscirculation and occlusion of fluid pathways in the clinical symptoms of tumors and infectious diseases of the brain have attracted special interest.

His series of papers on neurosurgical problems -- tumors, cerebrocranial traumas, arachnoiditis, pain, etc. -- is noteworthy.

Litvak's work on the early diagnosis of brain tumors in various sites has won general recognition.

In recent years Litvak has been successfully investigating early stages of disorders in cerebral blood circulation.

As scientific director of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Psychoneurological Institute, Litvak devotes a good deal of time to organizing psychoneurological help in the UkSSR.

Litvak combines extensive interests as a scientist, clinician, and teacher with practical medical work. He often serves as a consultant in various cities of the USSR.

Litvak engages in a heavy program of public work. He is a member of the executive committee of the Republican and Kharkov Societies of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists, member of the Presidium of the All-Union Society of Neurosurgeons, member of the editorial board of the *Zhurnal Nevropatologii i Psikhiiatrii imeni S. S. Korsakova*, co-author of the multivolume *Rukovodstvo po Nevrologii* /Manual of Neurology/, etc.

L. V. Litvak has won medals and the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

On 9 April 1959 the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the UkSSR made him Honored Scientist of the UkSSR for his distinguished services in behalf of medicine. He was given official thanks by order of the Ministers of Health of the USSR and UkSSR.

We warmly congratulate Leonid Borisovich on his glorious birthday and wish him good health and strength to achieve further advances in his great scientific and medical activities for the welfare of Soviet citizens.

THE 70TH BIRTHDAY OF SAMSON ABRAMOVICH VOLPYANSKIY

Zhurnal Nevropatologii i Psikhatrii Imeni S. S. Korsakova
/S. S. Korsakov Journal of Neuropathology and Psychiatry/
Vol 59, No 10, 1959,
Russian, per.

17 March 1959 marked the 70th birthday of the oblast psychoneurologist, director of the psychoneurological division of the Tumen Oblast Hospital, and Honored Physician of the RSFSR, S. A. Volpyanskiy.

The organization of psychoneurological help in Tumen oblast is linked with the name of S. A. Volpyanskiy.

After concluding his studies in the medical school of Perm University in 1922, Volpyanskiy worked until 1928 in a district hospital of Perm Oblast. He specialized in neuropathology and psychiatry. Thoroughly trained in psychoneurology, he moved to Tumen in 1930.

The nervous diseases and psychiatric divisions under his direction became genuine medical institutions where the achievements of medical theory and practice were implemented.

During the Great Patriotic War Volpyanskiy made his contribution as a consultant in several military hospitals on first aid to the sick and wounded.

In 1946, he defended his candidate's dissertation on the subject "Clinical Symptoms of TES /Tetraethyl Lead/ Poisoning."

He participated directly in the organization of psychoneurological divisions in major cities of the oblast, a psychoneurological colony, and the building of a psychoneurological hospital.

Volpyanskiy served for many years as president of a scientific medical society. He heads the section of psychiatrists and neurologists and is a consultant for several medical institutions.

An excellent clinician with great erudition and modesty, Samson Abramovich has deservedly won the affection and respect of physicians and of his many patients.

THE 60TH BIRTHDAY OF MIKHAIL ALEKSANDROVICH YASINOVSKIY

Vrachebnoye Delo
[Medical Affairs]
No 9, 1959,
Pages 991-992,
Russian, per

Colleagues and students

This is the 60th birthday of the prominent Soviet physician Professor Mikhail Aleksandrovich Yasinovskiy, Doctor of Medical Sciences and Honored Scientist. His scientific, practical, teaching, and public careers have been associated with Odessa. He was born in this city in 1899, finished gymnasium here in 1917, and was graduated in 1922 from the Odessa Medical Institute.

He has spent almost 40 years in the clinics of the institute. From 1934 to 1936, he directed the military clinic. Since 1956, he has been head of the clinic of the medical school.

In 1935, Yasinovskiy successfully defended his dissertation on "The Physiology, Pathology, and Clinical Manifestations of the Mucous Membranes," earning the degree of doctor of medical sciences.

Yasinovskiy has published more than 125 scientific works, almost half of them on rheumatism, some on lesions of the structural-locomotor apparatus.

Yasinovskiy pioneered in working out practical methods of functional diagnostics for scientific evaluation of the results of health resort therapy. Together with L. V. Bukhshtab he developed an original test for cooling with ether to evaluate the allergic condition of rheumatic patients.

Mikhail Aleksandrovich has developed a treatment for acute rheumatic attacks. He has made a careful study of antirheumatic medication.

He has done important work in perfecting methods of preventive medication for new rheumatic attacks following anginas, catarrhal processes in the upper respiratory tract, various infections, intoxications, traumas, and surgery. These methods are now widely and successfully used in all the oblasts of the Ukraine.

Yasinovskiy's extensive experience as a specialist is shown in his description of the various clinical symptoms of rheumatism. In recent years he studied in detail the symptoms of impaired blood circulation in rheumatism and newly clarified the problem of coronary insufficiency in this disease. Observations made jointly with G. F. Boyko are incorporated in the recent monograph *Izmeneniya Serdtsa pri Revmatizme (po Elektrokardiograficheskim Dannym)* /Heart Changes in Rheumatism (according to Electrocardiographic Data)/.

Yasinovskiy has written 25 papers describing clinical and experimental research on the physiology, pathology, and clinical symptoms of the inflammatory processes of the mucous membranes. The work was based on his original method of systematic lavage which enabled him to solve the thorny problem of origin of salivary corpuscles. He summarized the data in a monograph entitled *K Fiziologii, Patologii i Klinike Slizistyykh Obolochek* /Physiology, Pathology, and Clinical Symptoms of the Mucous Membranes/.

Mikhail Aleksandrovich has written a great many works on Botkin's disease, including one of the earliest Soviet monographs on the subject (1948), for which he was awarded a diploma first class.

Yasinovskiy made detailed and original investigations of the clinical symptoms of epidemic hepatitis, using as the basis his own system, which treats the course of Botkin's disease dynamically according to separate stages.

His formal reports on the problem, particularly those presented at the Sixth Ukrainian Congress of Therapeutists (1948) and the Ninth All-Union Conference of Therapeutists in Leningrad (1957), were used by the Ministries of Health of the USSR and UkSSR as the basis of instructions for the control of Botkin's disease.

Yasinovskiy has also investigated other urgent problems in the clinical symptoms of internal diseases and infections: typhus, malaria, ulcers, erythremia, etc.

Yasinovskiy made a major contribution to military medicine.

Such, in brief, is the many-sided scientific activity of M. A. Yasinovskiy. He has done much in training young scientists. More than 270 scientific works and 30 dissertations, including six doctoral, have come from the clinics and institutions under his direction.

Along with his broad scientific, teaching, and medical activities, Yasinovskiy is extensively involved in public service. At various times he was a member of the Oblast Committee of the Union of Medical Workers, member of the executive committee of the Odessa Oblast Society for the Propagation of Political and Scientific knowledge, deputy of the Odessa Municipal Soviet of Workers' Deputies at three convocations, and member of the organization committee of several congresses of therapeutists.

For many years he has been carrying on active organizational work in connection with the campaign against rheumatism. He is a member of the All-Union Committee for the Control of Rheumatism; he was elected chairman of the Odessa Oblast Cardiorheumatic Committee. He is chairman of the Republic Antirheumatic Committee, member of the executive

committee of the All-Union Society of Therapeutists, vice-president of the Ukrainian and president of the Odessa Oblast Society of Therapeutists, and member of the Scientific Council of the Ministry of Health UkSSR. He actively participates in the work of the editorial councils of the Bol'shaya Meditsinskaya Entsiklopediya /Great Medical Encyclopedia/, Terapevticheskiy Arkhiv /Archives of Therapy/, Klinicheskaya Meditsina /Clinical Medicine/, Problemy Endokrinologii i Gormonoterapii /Problems in Endocrinology and Hormone Therapy/, and Vrachebnoye Delo.

Yasinovskiy's services to Soviet medicine and public health have been highly esteemed. His awards include the Orders of Lenin and the Red Banner, Great Patriotic War First Class and several medals.

His 60th birthday finds him at the peak of his creative powers. We wish him long life, new successes in the campaign against disease to strengthen the health of Soviet citizens.

THE 60TH BIRTHDAY OF NIKOLAY PETROVICH NOVACHENKO

Vrachebnoye Delo
[Medical Affairs],
No 9, 1959,
Page 990,
Russian, per

Colleagues and students

This is the 60th birthday and 35th anniversary of the scientific, medical, and public activities of the director of the M. I. Sitenko Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Orthopedics and Traumatology, Honored Scientist Professor N. P. Novachenko, corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences.

Nikolay Petrovich Novachenko was born into a peasant family in the village of Burun', Sumy oblast. After graduating from the Kharkov Medical Institute, he started to work in the Ukrainian Institute of Orthopedics and Traumatology directed by Prof. M. I. Sitenko. After the latter's death Novachenko was appointed director.

In 1940, he defended his doctoral dissertation and in 1955 was made corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

The Sitenko Institute is the oldest scientific research organization in the republic. It has performed a great service in developing specialized traumatological help in the Ukraine. It was seriously damaged in the war with the fascist invaders.

Prof. Novachenko managed to assemble groups of specialists and in a remarkably short period of time reestablished the institute and the network of specialized traumatological institutions, particularly in the Donets Basin, Krivoi Rog, and in some agricultural rayons of the Ukraine. The Institute's department of orthopedics and traumatology was reorganized with Novachenko as its chairman. It has now trained hundreds of specialists in traumatology, orthopedics, plastic surgery, and bone tuberculosis.

Along with extensive medical and consultative work both on its own premises and in the system of scientific support points, the Institute carried on important research. During the postwar period alone 32 candidate and eight doctoral dissertations were written under Novachenko's direction and defended.

Novachenko's writings are very important, particularly on regeneration and transplantation of bone tissue, plastic surgery, his original surgical methods for treating pathological dislocations of the femur and defects in its upper third have attracted wide attention. These methods

have been successfully used in treating many hundreds of war invalids, disabled workers, and those suffering from injuries and diseases of the structural-locomotor apparatus.

Novachenko rendered a great service in reviving the journal Ortopediya i Travmatologiya /Orthopedics and Traumatology/, which has acquired national significance. In recent times Soviet orthopedists have been joined by prominent foreign specialists (from Poland, Czechoslovakia, England, Bulgaria, etc.) in writing for the journal.

The Republic Society of Orthopedists and Traumatologists, of which Nikolay Petrovich is president, has been carrying on an extensive program of work.

Many oblast societies of orthopedists have recently intensified their activities. In a number of oblasts new oblast societies were organized for the first time and now include many traumatologists, surgeons, and orthopedists.

Professor N. P. Novachenko is the president of the Kharkov Medical Society, the oldest in the Ukraine.

THE 70TH BIRTHDAY OF PROFESSOR B. A. SHUMAKOV, EMINENT
SCIENTIST IN THE FIELD OF LAND RECLAMATION

Vestnik Sel'skokhozyaystvennoy Nauki
[Herald of Agricultural Science]
No 9, 1959,
Pages 151-153,
Russian, per

D. V. Yarmizin and M.
A. Kozin, Southern Sci-
entific Research Insti-
tute of Hydrotechny and
Land Reclamation

25 September 1959 marked the 70th birthday and 45th anniversary of the scientific career of the eminent Soviet specialist in land reclamation Professor Boris Apollonovich Shumakov, Doctor of Engineering Sciences, corresponding member of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

Shumakov was born in 1889 in L'gova, in former Kursk province, into the family of a civil service employee. After graduating from a vocational high school in 1907 he entered the Don Polytechnical Institute, which he completed in 1914. Even as a student he showed great interest in hydrotechny and practical work in the field of agricultural land reclamation. In the summer of 1910/1911, he worked as a technician in Astrakhan province. In January 1911, he went to work in Austria and Germany, where he became familiar with experimental reclamation stations. He studied irrigation works and reclamation of solonchaks in Egypt in 1912. He was still a student when he accepted the post of director of the Tingut Agricultural School, which was built and opened through his efforts in 1914.

Shumakov made a distinguished defense of his thesis in May 1914 and won the first prize of the department. However, he was unable to continue the work he started in Tingut, for World War I began and he was drafted as a soldier in a sapper's battalion. After demobilization in August 1917, he served as a land reclamation specialist in the Department of Agriculture, but following the Great October Socialist Revolution he shifted to the section of land improvement of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture. In May 1918, he was appointed chief of the Third Povolzh Exploration-Construction Party and, in October 1919, director of the Valuy Experimental Irrigation System, where he worked until the middle of 1922. At the Valuy station he organized extensive research on irrigation of agricultural crops, water control, and estuary irrigation. The value of this work was felt far from the station. Discovering defects in existing reclamation methods, Shumakov made a profound analysis of natural conditions in the Transvolga region and perfected methods of investigating the basic problems involved in arid steppe areas.

Toward the end of 1922 Shumakov moved to Novocherkassk, where he was appointed professor in the department of reclamation of the Don Institute of Agriculture and Land Reclamation. He cooperated in organizing a reclamation division and together with Prof. P. A. Vitte, of the same institute, an experimental reclamation station. During this period Shumakov directed the research of the Persianov Experimental Reclamation Station, studied the natural conditions of the Northern Caucasus, and uncovered regions where effective reclamation would be feasible. He published a series of papers on the potentialities of reclamation in individual soil and climatic regions of this zone.

His *Zadachi i Plan Opytno-Meliorativnykh Rabot na Severnom Kavkaze* [Tasks and Plan for Experimental Reclamation in the Northern Caucasus] (1926) was the first outline of reclamation measures providing for the use of Kuban waters for rice cultivation, large-scale use of estuary irrigation in the arid eastern regions, improvement of water use in the Priksk irrigation region, etc.

After the Persianov Experimental Reclamation Station was reorganized into the Northern Caucasus Experimental Reclamation Station, Shumakov was appointed its director. The Station's numerous research projects included the introduction of southern moisture-loving crops, which was of great significance for irrigated agriculture. Results of the experiments revealed the possibility of cultivating new crops with irrigation, such as rice, cotton, southern hemp, deccan hemp, sweet potatoes, which still had to be imported from abroad.

Shumakov was sent to the USA in 1926 to study experimental reclamation and construction of irrigation systems. His work on the state of irrigation and water economy in the USA was instrumental in the development of reclamation in our country.

From 1929 on Shumakov participated in the work of such major planning and building organizations as Zernotrest, Plavstroy, Manychstroy, and others. As chief engineer of Plavstroy he directed reclamation work in the Kuban and Azov lowland swamps and devised measures to utilize the lower reaches of the Kuban River. He directed the construction of the first rice irrigation system on the Kuban and made a test planting of rice, the first time this was ever done in the Northern Caucasus. As assistant chief engineer of Manychstroy, Shumakov directed the research and took part in the formation of a working hypothesis on the Manych problem. He handled the major division of the problem -- irrigation.

Since 1934 Shumakov has been chairman of the department of agricultural land reclamation of the Novocherkassk Institute of Reclamation Engineering and at the same time director of research of the Southern

Scientific Research Institute of Hydrotechny and Land Reclamation (YuzhNIIGiM) organized around the Northern Caucasus Experimental Reclamation Station.

During his many years of teaching Shumakov trained over 300 hydraulic engineers and reclamation specialists now serving in various regions of the Soviet Union.

Shumakov maintains the closest contact with industry while carrying on his research. He took an active part in developing plans for irrigating the lands of the Don, Sal, and Manych Rivers, which were used later in constructing the Volga-Don irrigation systems. From 1935 to 1937, he headed a team of scientific workers of the YuzhNIIGiM sent to help kollehozes to utilize the irrigated lands of the Malo-Kabardin irrigation system. In 1940, he was technical director of the people's construction of the Nevinnomyssk canal.

By decree of the Scientific Council of the Moscow Hydrotechnical and Reclamation Institute Shumakov was awarded the degree of Doctor of Engineering Sciences (without defense of dissertation).

At the beginning of the Great Patriotic War Shumakov enrolled in the people's militia and took part in the construction of defense works in the vicinity of Novocherkassk. In 1942, he was evacuated to Altay kray where he took part in developing plans for peat extraction and logging while teaching in the Novocherkassk Institute of Reclamation Engineering. After returning to Novocherkassk he reorganized the research program of the YuzhNIIGiM. He is still very active as assistant director for science.

After the war Shumakov's scientific activities became more varied. He took an active part in drawing up the plans for the major irrigation systems of the Northern Caucasus-Volga-Don, Kum-Manych, Pravo-Yegorlyk, Kuban'-Kalaus, etc., and served as a consultant while they were being constructed. The swift expansion of irrigation in the USSR led the YuzhNIIGiM to enlarge its training facilities to provide large numbers of specialists for the irrigated regions of the country. At the same time he published articles on the cultivating of various crops by irrigation, particularly on the new system for irrigating rice, watering of square and square-cluster crops of corn, potatoes and other vegetables, advanced methods of watering, fundamental principles in planning estuary irrigation, further improvements in irrigation systems, assigning reclamation in the Southwestern Caspian area, peculiarities of cultivating rice in the Volga-Akhtuba river basin, water requirements of crops, desalting the Veselov reservoir, and others. Due to expansion of research by the YuzhNIIGiM and its supporting new work, great stress was laid on efforts to solve the problems of mechanizing the process of

watering, control of water waste in irrigated systems, improvement of methods of reclaiming irrigated lands, development of irrigation and water supply in cattle-raising regions. This vast complex of subjects attracted Shumakov's attention and stimulated him to personal participation in and direction of research on the important problems involved in irrigating the broad southeastern zone of the RSFSR. He contributed to the formulation of long-range water management measures for the seven-year plan. He suggested a new method of watering through furrows and cracks, thereby easing the task of the irrigator and doubling the capacity. This method is now successfully used on the irrigated farms of Tostov Oblast.

Shumakov has long been deeply interested in large-scale development of estuary irrigation as a means of substantially increasing the yield of fodder crops in the arid regions of the Southeast. His plans for constructing large estuaries were models for their time. The estuaries built according to those plans -- Prishib-Moguta in the Transvolga and Burukchun in Rostov oblast -- are still functioning. A booklet published in 1959 on estuary irrigation sets forth the main principles underlying the theory and practice of constructing and operating estuaries. He has recently conceived and proposed a new system of irrigation for the waterless regions of the Transvolga, which will make it possible to exploit this vast territory for agricultural purposes.

Shumakov became a member of the CPSU in 1949. He is very active in public and political work. He has been repeatedly chosen as deputy of the Novocherkassk Municipal Soviet, deputy of the Rostov Oblast Soviet of Workers' Deputies, and delegate to city and oblast party conferences. In 1949, he was made corresponding member of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

The productive scientific, industrial, pedagogical, and public activities of B. A. Shumakov have been frequently honored with government awards. His glorious 70th birthday finds him in full possession of his creative powers with undiminished energy. We wish him further and even greater success in his efforts to develop Soviet land reclamation science.

THE 50TH BIRTHDAY OF ALEKSANDR NIKOLAYEVICH STUDITSKIY

Arkhir Anatomii, Gistologii i Embriologii
/Archives of Anatomy, Histology, and
Embryology/
Vol 38, No 10, 1959,
Pages 118-119,
Russian, per

A. Ya. Fridenshteyn

This is the 50th birthday of Aleksandr Nikolayevich Studitskiy. He was born in Atkarsk into the family of a veterinary. He was graduated in 1930 from the biology department of Moscow University and worked in the Institute of Experimental Morphogenesis until 1935 when he joined the A. N. Severtsov Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences USSR (formerly the Institute of Evolutionary Morphology), where he directed the laboratory of histology for many years. Simultaneously, from 1948 to 1950, he served as chairman of the histology department of the Moscow Medical Institute of the Ministry of Health RSFSR. He has been chairman of the department of histology of the M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University since 1953. In 1936, he defended his doctoral dissertation and in 1939 was made professor of histology.

His initial research as a student was on the morphology and cytochemistry of protozoa. However, he soon turned to histology, which has ever since remained his major field of scientific interest. His teachers were A. V. Rumyantsev and V. M. Danchakov.

From 1930 to 1937, he carried on extensive experimental research on the histogenesis of bone tissue, using chiefly the method of cultivation on the allantochorion of developing chick embryo and tissue culture in vitro. These investigations won him fame as an outstanding specialist in the field. He advanced our understanding of several general problems in histogenesis and directed action on the development of tissues -- his main focus of attention. He elucidated possible ways of differentiating various elements of skeletal tissue and discovered factors involved in their histogenesis. He found the reasons for possible transformations, particularly of cartilaginous cells into osteoblasts. His conclusions on what were then the subject of dispute among histologists were later confirmed in leading Soviet and foreign laboratories. Studitskiy's work is particularly interesting in the light of recent data on bone tissue and has had a marked effect on subsequent studies of osteogenetic factors.

A natural continuation of his analysis of histogenetic factors was a long series of studies dealing with the histophysiology of the endocrine glands (1938-1947), climaxed by his monograph Endokrinnyye Korrel'yatsii Zarodyshevogo Rasvitiya /Endocrinal Correlations of Embryonic Development/. This work was awarded the A. O. Kovalevskiy Academy of Sciences USSR Prize.

From the beginning Studitskiy has been intensely interested in the regenerative, plastic properties of tissues, which he regards as vital for histological analysis.

Studitskiy's work on bony tissue resulted in uncovering important differences in the regenerative properties of the periosteum of membrane and long bones. He has obtained comparative data on regenerative possibilities of the periosteum in various vertebrates.

Since 1947, Aleksandr Nikolayevich has been directing a team investigating the regenerative properties of muscle tissue. The work became widely known and in 1951 was awarded the Stalin Prize. It is summarized in Eksperimental'naya Khirurgiya Mysits [Experimental Muscle Surgery], published by the Academy of Sciences USSR. Aside from its theoretical value in clarifying this important property (regeneration) of muscle tissue, the research has a direct bearing on medical problems, being of particular interest to surgeons.

In recent years Studitskiy has been making extensive use of electron microscopy and histochemical methods for his experimental work on regenerative processes.

Aleksandr Nikolayevich has published more than 100 books and articles. He has read papers at the Fourth Zoological Congress in Copenhagen (1953), the Sixth Congress on Cellular Biology in Saint Andrews (1957), and the Fifth Zoological Congress in London (1958).

In addition to research, he carries on a heavy program of teaching, science propaganda, and organizational work in science. He has supervised the preparation of more than 20 dissertations.

His deep knowledge of the dynamics of histogenesis and talent as an experimenter in analyzing tissue transformations enable him to raise questions concerning the nature and properties of tissues in their most urgent form. His work continues to arouse interest and influence many investigators.

Aleksandr Nikolayevich Studitskiy is at the peak of his creative powers and we may expect from him and his co-workers a major contribution to the progress of Soviet histology.

PRINCIPAL SCIENTIFIC WORKS OF A. N. STUDITSKIY

"Eine neue Art der Gattung Ptychostomum Stein (Lada vej dovsky)," Pt. rossolimo u. sp. Zool. Anz. 87, 247-256, 1930 - "Materialien zur Morphologie von Dileptus gigas Stein," Arch. f. Protistenkunde, 70, 155-184, 1930. Ueber die Morphologie, Cytologie, und Systematik von

Ptychostomum chattom Rossolimo. Arch. f. Protistenkunde, 76, 188-216, 1932 - "Experimental Investigations of the Histogenesis of Bony Tissue," Tr. In-ta Eksp. Morfol. /Proceedings of the Institute of Exper. Morphology/ 1, 37-53, 1932 - "Experimental Investigations of the Histogenesis of Bony Tissue: I. On the Potentials of the Periosteum Preformed by Cartilage and Connective Bones in the Development of Chicks according to the Data of Cultures on the Allantois," Ark. Anatom., Cistol. i Embriol. /Archives of Anatomy, Histology, and Embryology/ 12, 255-260, 1933 - "Experimental Investigation of the Histogenesis of Bony Tissue: II. The Significance of Interaction of Cartilaginous Tissue and Periosteum according to Cultures on the Allantois." Biol. Zhurn. /Biological Journal/ 2, No 6, 543-561, 1933 - "The Potentials of the Periosteum and Secondary Ossification according to the Data of Cultures on the Allantois." Dokl. AN SSSR /Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences USSR/ 1, 74-79, 1934 - "The Role Played by the Interaction of Cartilaginous Tissue and the Periosteum in the Endocrinal Process according to the Data of Cultures on the Allantois." Dokl. AN SSSR 1, 199-204, 1934 - "Ueber das Wachstum des Knochengewebes und Perioste in vitro und auf der Allantois," Arch. f. Exp. Zellforsch. 13, 390-402, 1932 - "The Conditions for Differentiating Bony Tissue of the Human Embryo in Cultures on the Allantois." Dokl. AN SSSR 1, 267-272, 1934 - "Experimentelle Untersuchungen ueber die Histogenese des Knochengewebes, III," "Ueber die Bedingungen der Differenzierung des Knochengewebes des menschlichen Embryos in der Allantois," Zeitschr. f. Zellforsch. u mikr. Anat. 20, 653-677, 1934 - "Mechanism of Forming Regulation Structures in Embryonal...."

THE 70TH BIRTHDAY OF I. V. LARIN

Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo
Obshestva
[Proceedings of the All-Union Geographical
Society]
No 4, 1959,
Pages 361-363,
Russian, per

Ye. M. Lavrenko

This year marked the 70th birthday of the outstanding Soviet geobotanist and expert on natural fodder areas Professor Ivan Vasil'yevich Larin, Doctor of Biological Sciences and Academician of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences. Much of his work has general significance for geography.

In 1935, the V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences conferred on Larin the degree of doctor of biological sciences without defense of dissertation for his many books and articles. In 1948 he was awarded the title of Honored Scientist RSFSR and in 1951 the Stalin Prize Second Class for his book Kormovyye Rasteniya Senokosov i Pastbishch SSSR [Fodder Crops of Hay Meadows and Pastures of the USSR] (Vol 1, 1950). In 1956, he was chosen a member of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences. In 1959, the K. A. Timiryazev Moscow Agricultural Academy awarded him the V. R. Vil'yams First Prize for his textbook Lugovodstvo i Pastbishchnoye Khozyaystvo [Meadow Cultivation and Pasture Management].

Let us briefly review the principal stages in the life and work of I. V. Larin.

Ivan Vasil'yevich was born 9 June 1889 in the village of Miuss, in former Samar province. For participation in revolutionary activities in 1908 he was sentenced to six years of imprisonment, which he spent in Ural, Saratov, and Irkutsk jails. Between 1914 and the February revolution he was an exile in Irkutsk Oblast. During this time he did a good deal of work in the Irkutsk museum and completed for the Eastern Siberian section of the Russian Geographical Society and Botanical Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences three botanical expeditions to the Baykal area, where he collected a large herbarium (more than 6,000 leaves) and discovered several new species of plants.

After the revolution he continued his schooling first in the physics and mathematics department of Saratov University and then in the Geographical Institute in Leningrad, from which he was graduated in 1925.

From 1919 to 1923, he worked in the Guberisk land section and in the Guberisk planning commission in the city of Uralsk. From 1923 to 1925 he directed soil and botanical research of the Soil-Botanical Bureau of the Kazakh People's Commissariat of Agriculture (Kzyl-Orda), serving at the same time as assistant leader of the soil-botanical expedition of the Academy of Sciences USSR. During these years he directed and actively participated in exploration for reclamation purposes of more than 30 million hectares of land (soil, geobotanical, and agricultural surveys, analysis of natural meadowlands and fodder crops, etc.). He conceived and applied in this research the method of comprehensive exploration of an area. He made large-scale studies of the edibility and chemical properties of most plants of the Kazakhstan plain.

From 1929 to 1932, Ivan Vasil'yevich was a professor and chairman of the department of fodder production of the Omsk Agricultural Institute. He directed geobotanical fodder research on the state farms of Western Siberia while directing the Division of Fodder Production of the Omsk Experimental Livestock Raising Station. He analyzed the fodder value of Siberian (including Altay) plants, thoroughly investigated natural meadows of state farms (almost all the state farms in Omsk and Novosibirsk oblasts and Altay kray were studied for their fodder potential). He did work on the efficient utilization and development of natural hay meadows and pastures.

From 1932 to 1937, he directed the Section of Meadows and Pastures of the All-Union Institute of Fodder (Moscow), supervising in effect the research on meadows and pastures throughout the USSR. He was largely responsible for devising the methods used in experimental field investigations of hay meadows and pastures and in inventorying the fodder flora of the USSR. In 1936-1937, he was largely instrumental in reorganizing the fodder reserve of collective farms in the Azov-Black Sea kray and Dagestan ASSR.

From 1937 to 1941, he directed the Sector of Fodder Plants, Section of Plant Resources, Botanical Institute AS USSR and set up an experimental station to introduce the cultivation of new fodder crops into the northern desert of Kazakh SSR (Dzhezkazgan). From 1938 to 1941, he served as chairman of the department of meadow cultivation of the PSKhI /Pushkinskiy Sel'skokhozyaystvenniy Institute -- Pushkin Agricultural Institute/ and did extensive work on reclamation of deserts.

During the Great Patriotic War Larin moved with PSKhI to Altay kray. In 1942-1943 while directing the department of meadow cultivation in PSKhI he served as dean of the Agronomy Faculty. In 1944-1945, he was assistant director for educational and scientific work of the Altay Agricultural Institute. During these years he organized research on experimental plots of the department and scientific production work

on the state farms of Altay kray and Kemerova and Novosibirsk oblasts. He returned in 1945 to Leningrad where he served as chairman of the department of meadow cultivation of PEKNI until 1949. Thereafter, following the merger of the oblast agricultural institutes into a single Leningrad agricultural institute, he became head of the same department of this institute, a post he still occupies. In 1948-1949, he also functioned as head of the department of meadow cultivation in the K. A. Timiryazev Moscow Agricultural Academy. In addition, since 1950 he has been senior scientist of the Section of Geobotany, Botanical Institute of the AS USSR, in charge of geobotanical and fodder research. In recent years he has been concentrating on devising pasture crop rotation plans, methods of introducing them into state and collective farms, and writing a three-volume monograph *Kormovyye Rasteniya Senokosov i Pastbishch SSSR* [*Fodder Crops of Hay Meadows and Pastures of the USSR*]. During the last decade he spent a good deal of time directly supervising geobotanical investigations in combined expeditions of the AS USSR in the Northern Caspian region and field study of vegetation in the same region (field posts in Dzhaniyev and in estuary meadows in West Kazakhstan Oblast).

Even this brief and far from complete information on the creative achievements of I. V. Larin is enough to indicate the large amount of work he has done in studying the natural fodder area of the USSR and its geography.

Ivan Vasil'yevich has published more than 200 scientific, pedagogical, and popular scientific works, not counting numerous articles and notes in the newspapers. In his research Larin has always striven for the comprehensive view of the things he is investigating. He has written and published unique geographical works. For example, his interesting *Rastitel'nost', Pochvy i Sel'skokhozyaystvennaya Otsenka Chizhinskikh Razlivov* [*Vegetation, Soils, and Agricultural Evaluation of Chizhinskiy Floods*] (1926) is a model of a rounded soil-geobotanical monograph aimed at solving agricultural problems. That same year he published an even more interesting work from the standpoint of geography *Opyt Opredeleniya po Rastitel'nomu Pokrovu Pochv, Materinskikh Porod, Rel'yefa, Sel'skokhozyaystvennykh Ugodiy i Drugikh Elementov Landshafta Sredney Chasti Ural'skoy Gubernii* [*An Attempt at Determining from the Vegetation the Soils, Parent Material, Relief, Farm Lands, and other Terrain Features of the Central Part of Ural Province*]. He returned to the same kind of studies in recent years. For example, in 1953 he published *Opredeleniye Pochv i Sel'skokhozyaystvennykh Ugodiy po Rastitel'nomu Pokrovu v Step'i i Polupustyn'e Mezhdurech'ya Volgi i Urala* [*Determination of the Soils and Farm Lands from the Vegetation of the Steppe and Semisteppe Interfluvium Between the Volga and the Ural*]. In these two works Ivan Vasil'yevich used the indicative properties of the vegetation to determine the other components of the terrain and to evaluate the lands for agricultural purposes. Unfortunately, geographic studies of this kind have not yet been fully developed by our scientists, although their theoretical and practical value is very great.

Larin has made a major contribution to the study of typology, productivity, geography, methods of efficient utilization and improvement of natural pastures and hay meadows of the USSR, especially in the steppe and semisteppe zones, and of the numerous species of plants in the rich flora of the USSR.

In 1927, he published a summary work entitled *Vvedeniye v Izucheniye Yestestvennykh Kormov Kazakhstana (Kratkaya Kharakteristika Kormovykh Svoystv Stepnykh, Polupustynnykh i Pustynnykh Rasteniy)* [Introduction to the Study of Natural Fodder Crops in Kazakhstan (Brief Description of the Fodder Properties of Steppe, Semidesert, and Desert Plants)], in which he utilized both the extensive literature and his own materials derived from investigating natural hay meadows and pastures in the steppe and semidesert oblasts of Kazakhstan and the fodder properties of the individual steppe and desert plants. An even more valuable book written jointly with his co-workers in 1929 was the capital work: *Yestestvennyye Korma Yugo-Zapadnogo Kazakhstana (Materialy po Izucheniyu Yestestvennykh Kormov Stepey i Pustynnykh Stepey) Chast' 1 (Poyedayemost' i Khimizm)* [Natural Fodder Crops of Southeastern Kazakhstan (Materials for the Study of Natural Fodder Crops of the Steppes and Desert Steppes) Part 1 (Edibility and Chemism)]. These two books laid the foundation for our knowledge of the fodder properties of steppe and desert plants. They include a mass of data on the edibility of several hundred species and on the chemism of 92 species. In the conclusion he dwells (1929) on the relative fodder value of individual families of plants, reasons for the inedibility of certain species, etc.

Larin has performed an equally important service in elaborating methods of studying the natural fodder area of steppe and desert regions. In 1927, he published a *Kratkoye Posobiye po Izucheniyu Yestestvennykh Kormov Kazakhstana. K. Metodike Marshrutnogo Izucheniya Yestestvennykh Kormov Stepey i Pustynnykh Stepey* [A Short Manual for the Study of Natural Fodder Crops in Kazakhstan. Procedures for Express Investigations of Natural Steppe and Desert Steppe Fodder Crops] (Kzyl-Orda, 1927). In 1930 this work was reissued in a large edition and entitled *Kratkoye Posobiye po Izucheniyu Yestestvennykh Kormov* [A Short Manual for the Study of Natural Fodder Crops]. It describes the procedures for investigating the fodder properties both of individual plants (by interrogating the population, direct observations of cattle, analysis of plant chemism, digestibility of fodder, and study of individual fodder plants in nurseries) and of pastures and hay meadows as a whole.

The result of Larin's investigations in Western Siberia was the monographs *Yestestvennyye Kormovyye Resursy Zapadnoy Sibiri* [Natural Fodder Resources of Western Siberia] (1931) and *Kormovyye Ugodya i Osnovy Kormodobyvaniya v Molochno-Zernovoy Zone Zapadnoy Sibiri* [Fodder Lands and the Principles of Fodder Production in the Milk and Grain Zone of Western Siberia]. These books describe the vegetation in the main

types of natural hay meadows and pastures, chemical composition and food value of the hay, utilization of hay meadows and pastures, provision of separate administrative districts in Western Siberia for the hay meadows. Attention is concentrated chiefly on the forest-steppe and steppe zones of Western Siberia.

Larin continued with his studies of natural fodder areas in steppes and deserts, being interested primarily in streamlined and more efficient use of forest-steppe, steppe, and desert hay meadows and pastures. His *Materialy po Dinamike Rastitel'noy Massy i Khimicheskikh Veshchestv Travostoyev v Tekheniye Vegetatsionnogo Perioda v Raslichnykh Zonakh* [*Materials on the Dynamics of Vegetation and Chemical Substances in Herbage during the Growing Period in Various Zones*] (1936) is also noteworthy.

In 1937, he edited and participated in the writing of a collective monograph *Kormovyye Rasteniya Yestestvennykh Senokosov i Pastbishch SSSR* [*Fodder Crops in Natural Hay Meadows and Pastures of the USSR*]. During 1950-1956 he published three volumes of the second edition of this basic work entitled *Kormovyye Rasteniya Senokosov i Pastbishch SSSR* [*Fodder Crops of Hay Meadows and Pastures of the USSR*]. In scope this work is the only one of its kind in the world.

In more recent years he published a large textbook *Lugovodstvo i Pastbishchnoye Khozyaystvo* [*Meadow Cultivation and Pasture Management*] (1956), in which he devoted considerable space to the geography of natural hay meadows and pastures in the USSR.

Ivan Vasil'yevich is not only an outstanding specialist on natural fodder areas and on problems involved in fodder production in the USSR, but also, as those who know him can testify, a charming, simple, and invariably sympathetic person. Now as always, he is full of energy, works hard, actively participates in conferences, and devises new plans for major collective activities. We wish him good health and long life. His work is currently of particular importance to the state because of the majestic plan for developing cattle raising in the USSR outlined by the Twenty-First Congress of the CPSU.

THE 50TH BIRTHDAY OF ACADEMICIAN NIKOLAY NIKOLAYEVICH BOGOLYUBOV

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21 August 1959 marked the 50th birthday of Academician Nikolay Nikolayevich Bogolyubov, one of our greatest mathematicians and theoretical physicists.

Bogolyubov was born in Gorky. His exceptional mathematical talent was revealed at a very early age. In 1923, he attended a seminar given by N. M. Krylov. In 1924, he wrote his first scientific paper and the following year, when he was 16 years old, he was enrolled in the department of mathematical physics of the Academy of Sciences UkSSR. In 1928, he defended his candidate's dissertation and in 1930 was granted the degree of Doctor of Mathematics honoris causa.

He began his scientific and pedagogical career in Kiev. He worked here in the Academy of Sciences UkSSR while teaching in Kiev University where from 1936 he directed the department and from 1946-1949 was dean of the department of mechanics and mathematics. After moving to Moscow he headed the section of theoretical physics of the V. A. Steklov Mathematical Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR and (after 1956) the laboratory of theoretical physics of the Combined Institute of Nuclear Research. He continues to teach in Moscow University where he is chairman of the department of statistical physics and mechanics.

Bogolyubov has about 200 books and articles on various subjects in mathematics and theoretical physics to his credit. His great scientific contribution has been recognized not only in the USSR but also abroad. His books have been translated in many countries. His papers at international conferences invariably attract great interest.

In 1947, he was elected as a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, in 1948 full member of the Academy of Sciences UkSSR, in 1953 academician of the Academy of Sciences USSR. He was also awarded an honorary doctorate by the University of Hyderabad in India.

The scientific and public activities of N. N. Bogolyubov have been highly esteemed by the party and government. He was awarded the Stalin Prize, the Lenin Prize (1958), and six decorations including two Orders of Lenin.

The first efforts that won him wide fame were of purely mathematical character -- a series of investigations of direct methods in the calculus of variations. One of his papers won the Merlani Prize of the Bologna Academy of Sciences [1]. His important contributions to the theory of quasi-periodic functions [2], theory of differential equations with boundary conditions [3], and theory of dynamic systems [4] (jointly with N. M. Krylov) are noteworthy.

From 1932 to 1943, he worked with Academician Krylov in developing the theory of nonlinear oscillations (nonlinear mechanics). Nonlinear mechanics, now a branch of mathematical physics, was largely the creation of Bogolyubov and Krylov [4-6]. Of fundamental significance is the monograph [9], which is widely circulated in the major countries of the world. This research has important technical applications. Methods of solving problems in the theory of nonlinear oscillations developed by Bogolyubov and his students are described in a book that he wrote with Yu. A. Mitropol'skiy [10].

His intense scientific work in physics began after the war. In his initial studies he applied the asymptotic methods that he had worked out earlier to problems in statistical mechanics. He has been particularly concerned here with problems involved in establishing statistical equilibrium in a thermostat system [3].

Methods of constructing distribution functions and kinetic equations in statistical physics are associated with the name of N. N. Bogolyubov [11]. These methods are the most general of the existing ones. Bogolyubov was awarded the title of Stalin Prize Laureate First Class for this research and for his monograph [3]. He then generalized the derivation of kinetic distribution functions to cases of quantum statistics [12].

Bogolyubov has proposed the method of approximate secondary quantization [12]. This method (in an article written jointly with S. V. Tyablikov [13]) has made it possible to formulate in logical form the polar metal model of S. Shubin and S. V. Vonsovskiy.

Nikolay Nikolayevich devised an important method in the theory of superconductivity. In 1947, while working on the microscopic theory of superfluidity [14], he showed that an imperfect Bose gas may possess the properties of superfluidity. He also conceived the method of canonical transformation which played an important part in constructing the theory of superconductivity. In 1957, after the appearance of the note of Bardin, Cooper, and Schrieffer, which reported the results of calculations based on the important role of pair interactions between electrons, Bogolyubov worked out a logical theory of superconductivity, using the method of canonical transformation. He confirmed the view that superconductivity can be interpreted as superfluidity of electron gas [15].

This method was subsequently worked out in detail with his students and set forth in a monograph written jointly with V. V. Tolmachev and D. V. Shirkov [16]. The new method has also proved to be useful when examining the properties of nuclear matter [17]. It resulted in formulation of the variation principle, which is a generalization of Fock's well-known method in nuclear physics [18].

Bogolyubov has also made a fundamental contribution to the quantum field theory. In a major series of papers he and his students investigated the mathematical structure and principles of causality and unitarism in the quantum field theory. Together with O. S. Parasyuk he developed a general theory of multiplying causal functions that can be applied to regularization of the scattering matrix [19]. Relying on these rules and on the clearly formulated principle of causality, he produced a mathematically rigorous construction of the quantum field theory on the basis of perturbation theory. He described this work in an original monograph written with D. V. Shirkov [20]. Work on the renormalized group (also written with D. V. Shirkov [21]) belongs here.

A second important series on the quantum field theory deals with the theory of dispersion relations. In this area, which is considered the most promising in modern quantum field theory, Bogolyubov's name is associated with the method of constructing dispersion relations and the first rigorous proof of a dispersion relation for the scattering of π -mesons in nucleons. Moreover, while establishing the proofs, he investigated several delicate problems bearing on the theory of generalized functions and the theory of functions of many complex variables. He described the method of dispersion relations in a monograph written with B. V. Medvedev and M. K. Polivanov [22]. This monograph is the only book in the world on dispersion relations. His work on the theory of generalized functions and on the theory of dispersion relations led to a redirection of research in modern quantum field theory. For his studies of superconductivity and quantum field theory Bogolyubov was awarded the Lenin Prize for 1958.

Bogolyubov devotes a great deal of his time to training young scholars. He responds eagerly and enthusiastically to any new and interesting piece of work or new idea in physics. He organized a school of nonlinear mechanics (in Kiev) and a school of theoretical physics (in Moscow).

The editors of the Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki congratulate Niklay Nikolayevich and wish him many years of health, happiness, and great creative achievements in behalf of Soviet science.

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PROFESSOR IVAN IVANOVICH MEDVEDEV

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Students, auditors, members
Zaporozh'e Society of
Pathologists

We are celebrating the 65th birthday and 35th anniversary of the scientific, pedagogical, and public activities of Prof. I. I. Medvedev.

Ivan Ivanovich was born 16 October 1893 into the family of a blacksmith. After his 14th birthday he worked for several years as a coal miner in the Don Basin. During the first world war he served as a private in the army. In 1917, he volunteered for the Soviet Army.

Striving through self-study to obtain a secondary education, Ivan Ivanovich enrolled in evening school in 1917. He passed the final examinations and in August 1918 was admitted to the medical faculty of Odessa University from which he was graduated in 1923. He then worked as a physician, assistant prosecutor, and assistant in the department of pathological anatomy (until 1931). During this time he published 15 scientific papers.

In 1931, Ivan Ivanovich was appointed head of the department of pathological anatomy of the Sverdlovsk Medical Institute, where he organized the department and the Scientific Research Pathologicoanatomical Institute of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture RSFSR. He also created a large pathologicoanatomical museum in the department.

In 1944, he transferred to the Orenburg Medical Institute where he headed the department of pathological anatomy and forensic medicine. From 1946 to 1950 he worked in Sverdlovsk.

In 1950, he was appointed head of the department of pathological anatomy of the Dnepropetrovsk Medical Institute and in 1955 head of the Institute of Postgraduate Medicine in the city of Zaporozh'e.

He was awarded the scientific degree of candidate in 1935. Two years later he defended his dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences.

During the Great Patriotic War Ivan Ivanovich was chief pathologist of the Ural Military District. He organized a society of pathologists in Sverdlovsk, Dnepropetrovsk, and Zaporozh'e; he organized a united medical society in Orenburg. He has served as president of all of them.

I. I. Medvedev has published a total of 38 scientific works on various problems in pathology. His well-known manual Osnovy Patologo-anatomicheskoy Tekhniki /Principles of Pathologicoanatomical Technique/ has had two editions.

Under his direction co-workers and students have published more than 40 papers. In addition, he supervised the preparation of 15 dissertations (including four doctoral).

I. I. Medvedev has worked out and proposed new, unusual dissection techniques.

Ivan Ivanovich's lectures always attract a large audience. He enjoys the respect and affection of students and great authority among physicians.

We wish him good health and success in his efforts for the welfare of our beloved fatherland.